Nutritional support to TB patients

results from two trials in Tanzania

Praygod, George; Faurholt-Jepsen, Daniel; Range, Nyagosya; Andersen, Åse Bengård; Friis, Henrik

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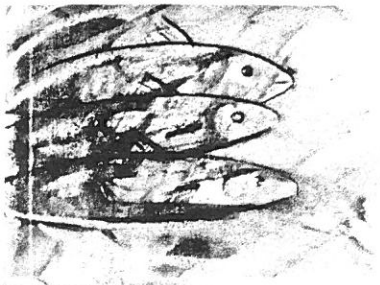

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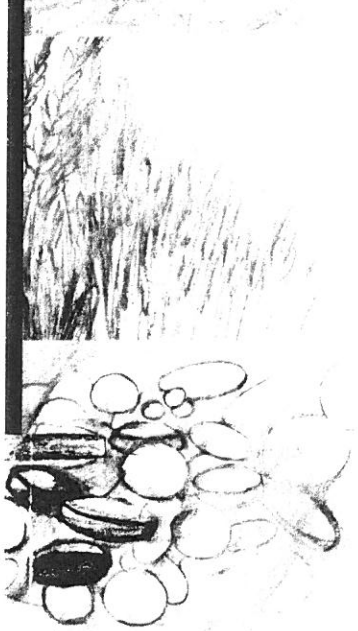

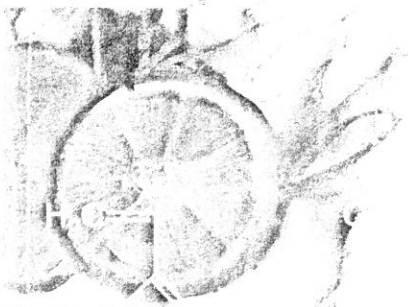

ABSTRACTS
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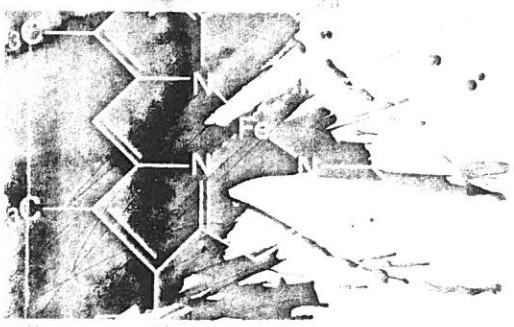

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RE HOUSEHOLD FOOD INSECURITY IS ASSOCIATED WITH)HOOD MALARIA IN RURAL SOUTH HAITI

:scamilla, Rafael[1]; Dessalines, Michael[1]; Finnigan, Mousson[2]; Hromi-, Amber[1]; Pachon, Helena[3]; Gupta, Nishang[1]
'sity of Connecticut, Storrs, CT, USA; [2]Organization for the litation of the Environment, Camp-Perrin, HTI; [3]Centro Internacional de tura Tropical, Cali, COL

CTIVES: South Haiti is heavily affected by food insecurity (FI) and . We examined if these two conditions were associated with each other.
RIAL & METHODS: We studied a convenient sample of 153 women ildren under five in Camp Perrin, South Haiti. Household FI was assessed previously validated 16-item Latin American and Caribbean Household ecurity Scale (ELCSA).
LTS & FINDINGS: Households were categorized as either FI/very FI , ELCSA score range: 1-10) or severely FI (57.3%, ELCSA score range: According to maternal report, 34% of the children had malaria during the is preceding the survey. Multivariate analyses showed that severe FI was ictor for malaria (OR: 5.4; 95% CI: 1.7-17.2).
LUSIONS: Severe household FI is a strong independent risk factor for among children < 5 year old in Haiti.
d by the AgroSalud Project (CIDA # 7034161).

CT OF SOY FIBER IN RATS WITH LACTOSE INDUCED RHEA

ez, Marlen C.; Valcarcel, Yedid; Cioccia, Anna M.; Carias, Diamela; Patricio L.
idad Simon Bolivar, Caracas, VEN

fiber has been used in the treatment of constipation, more recently een used in the treatment of diarrhea. To determine the value of fiber hea, the effect of isolated soybean fiber (Fibrin®) was studied in rats ctose-induced diarrhea. In the study, fiber was included in the diet at 0; 5 and 5% to 8 groups of rats. One half of them had diarrhea. The results that fiber increased fecal: mass, water and dry matter particularly in with diarrhea. However, the appearance of the diarrhea in the fiber rats s watery. In addition, a reduction in the absorption of the total diet as the dietary protein and iron was observed particularly in the fiber fed h diarrhea. These rats also had reduced fat body stores. This reduction ed in proportion to the fiber content of the diet. Therefore, in this study, gravated the negative nutritional effects of diarrhea with only a cosmetic n its severity.

ARISON OF IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME IN JAPANESE HINESE NURSING AND MEDICAL STUDENTS

Yukiko[1]; Nin, Gyozen[1]; Kato, Takako[1]; Higashi, Akane[1]; Okuyama, ; Fukudo, Shin[3]
Prefectural University, Kyoto, JPN; [2]Kyoto First Red Cross Hospital, JPN; [3]Tohoku University Graduate School of Medicine, Sendai, JPN

NALE & OBJECTIVE: Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS) is a al gastrointestinal disorder. This study investigated the prevalence of l the relation of IBS to stress, lifestyle and dietary habits among Japanese nese.
RIAL & METHOD: We conducted a cross-sectional study using a self- tered questionnaire among 2639 Japanese students and 2500 Chinese studying nursing or medicine. IBS was diagnosed using Rome II

LTS AND FINDINGS: The prevalence of IBS was 35.5% (m: 25.2%, %) in Japanese and 32.1% (m: 26.6%, f: 33.6%) in Chinese. In both e and Chinese, the IBS groups showed significantly higher anxiety life events, sleep disorder and habitually skipped meals with greater cy compared to those in the non-IBS groups.
LUSION: In both Japanese and Chinese, the prevalence of IBS among and medical students was higher than that in the general population. e IBS groups had more stress and their lifestyles were more disordered than the non-IBS groups.

P24-07
LIPID PEROXIDATION AND VARIATION OF ANTIOXIDANT ENZYMES AND VITAMINS IN MALARIA INFECTED PREGNANT WOMEN

Tiyong, Serge Hervé I.[1]; Gouado, Inocent[2]; Teugwa, Clautilde M.[1]; Amvam, Paul Henri Z.[1]
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Malaria infection is accompanied by increased production of Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS). The biochemical injuries caused by oxidative stress represent a key factor in the physiopathology of malaria. Knowing the body antioxidant status may give the possibility of a specific prevention of malaria based on nutrition.
The present investigation was undertaken to determine the extent of lipid peroxidation and to investigate the changes in antioxidant compounds Superoxide dismutase (SOD), Catalase and major antioxidant vitamins A, E, C in malaria-infected pregnant women.
Malondialdehyde level was quantified to assess the degree of lipid peroxidation. Activities of antioxidants enzymes were measured and the status of vitamins A, E and C was estimated.
Plasma MDA level was significantly increased in malaria patients. Activities of SOD and catalase as well as the antioxidant vitamins were decreased significantly in malaria patients.
The general depression in antioxidant in malaria patients suggests that nutritional improvements of antioxidant capacities may be a therapeutical strategy to prevent the occurrence of oxidative stress, thus the severity of malaria.

P25: Nutrition & Respiratory Infection

P25-01
NUTRITIONAL SUPPORT TO TB patients: RESULTS FROM TWO TRIALS IN TANZANIA

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RATIONALE & OBJECTIVES: Nutritional support to pulmonary TB (PTB) patients is not integrated in programs. We previously found that micronutrient (MN) supplementation among sputum-positive PTB-patients (PTB+) with HIV (HIV+) was beneficial. We aimed to assess effects of additional energy-protein (E-P) to PTB+/HIV+ patients and of MN to other PTB-patient.
MATERIALS & METHODS: Two trials among PTB-patients during the first two months of TB-treatment in Mwanza, Tanzania. PTB sputum-positive (PTB+)/HIV+ patients were randomized to daily supplementation with 1 or 6 energy-protein (E-P) bars, both with MN. PTB-patients found sputum-negative (PTB-) or HIV- were randomized to a daily energy-protein bar with low or high MN content. Primary outcomes were weight gain and grip strength.
RESULTS & FINDINGS: 1250 patients were enrolled: 379 to the E-P trial and 871 to the MN trial. Mean (SD) baseline BMI were 18.6 (2.9) and 18.9 (3.0) kg/m2, respectively, and follow-up rates at two months were 87.9 and 89.4%.
CONCLUSION: Results of the trials will be presented.

P25-02
EFFECT OF L-LYSINE ON ACUTE UPPER RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS IN LOW-INCOME PERI-URBAN SUBJECTS IN ACCRA, GHANA

Ghosh, Shibani A.[1]; Vuvor, Frederick[2]; Suri, Devika[1]; Mohammed, Husein[2]; Smriga, Miro[3]; Mensah-Armah, Seth[2]; Scrimshaw, Nevin[1]
[1]INF, Boston, USA; [2]University of Ghana, Accra, GHA; [3]Ajinomoto-Europe, Paris, FRA

RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVES: Lysine, a limiting amino acid in high-cereal diets, is implicated in reducing acute respiratory infections (ARI). The